



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

States and its possessions, were examined with special reference to their freedom from any loathsome or dangerous contagious disease contemplated by the United States immigration laws.

Plague.—A death from plague is reported to have occurred in Osaka on the 27th ultimo. No new cases of this disease have been notified in Kobe since my last report.

Week ended November 4, 1905. Bills of health issued to 4 vessels having an aggregate personnel of 235 crew and 100 passengers.

Yokohama remains free from grave quarantinable disease, save leprosy.

Plague.—This disease has made considerable progress in Osaka since my last report. During the period from October 27 to November 9, 11 cases of plague, with 5 deaths, have been notified in that city. Moreover, from the latter part of October to the 7th instant, 66 rats showing plague bacilli have been found in Osaka.

After a few weeks of quiescence, plague has again appeared in Kobe, one of the busiest sections of the city being involved.

Three probable cases were reported on the 8th and 9th instant. During the period extending from the latter part of August to November 7, 1905, there had been discovered in Kobe 13 cases of human plague and 24 plague-infected rats.

According to an official report dated Niuchwang (China), November 9 the port has been declared free from infection, no new cases of plague having occurred there since October 29.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *China* recommended October 28 for rejection: For Honolulu, 15; for San Francisco, 6.

Per steamship *Doric*, recommended November 11, 1905, for rejection: For Honolulu, 67. Held for observation, 3; for San Francisco, 2.

Per steamship *Iyo Maru*, November 14, 1905: For Seattle, 15.

Per steamship *Manchuria*, November 19, 1905: For Honolulu, 28; for San Francisco, 4.

Report from Kobe—Plague declared epidemic at Kobe and Osaka.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Fowler reports, November 21, as follows:

The ports of Osaka and Kobe were declared infected with epidemic plague on the afternoon of November 20, 1905, by the United States consul at Kobe.

The following returns of plague for the month of November show the disease to have assumed an epidemic form:

Between November 8 and 19 there were 13 cases of plague in Kobe, 11 of which were fatal. These cases were distributed over 9 districts, showing that the disease is spreading through the city.

In Osaka, between November 2 and 17, there were 23 cases, 15 proving fatal.